

## A further note on the Kota Kapur Inscription.

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In my note on the above in No. 64 of this Journal the printer was unfortunately unable, for want of suitable type, to differentiate between the ordinary letters *n*, *s*, and *h* and their dotted varieties. As this may possibly have tended to mislead some readers, it seems desirable to add the following remarks.

All the words ending in *h* quoted from the inscription were in the original written with the Indian symbol named *visarga*, which is usually represented in transcription by an *h* with a dot under it. In the case of Indonesian languages this point is of no particular etymological importance and may in practice be neglected. I only mention it here for the sake of strict literal accuracy. The *s* with a dot under it (representing our sound *sh*) occurs in the word *dosa*, which is therefore to be regarded as if written *dosha*. That again is a small matter of detail. The distinction between simple *n* and *n* with a dot over it is, however, important. The latter stands for the guttural (or rather velar) nasal which we usually in Romanized Malay write *ng*. It seems worth while, therefore, to repeat here the words quoted from the inscription which exemplify the use of it, substituting our Romanized *ng* for the more strictly scientific symbol. They are the following: *urang* ("man"), *dī dalangña*, *pulang*, *mulang*, the prefix *mang-*, the compound prefix-and-suffix *mang—i*, *mangujāri*, *dīng* (compounded of the preposition *dī* and the article *ng*), *dngan* (for *dēngan*), *jāngan*, *yang*, *iyang* and *grang* (probably for *gērang*). Thus spelt, these words display even more plainly their close connexion with the corresponding Malay equivalents.